

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESIDENT

Famous Ruins in Rito Country Now Under U. S. Protection
ALSO MONUMENT TO GREAT SAVANT

The Bandelier National Monument, protecting some of the most valuable ruins in the country and perpetuating the memory of a great scientific explorer has been established by proclamation issued by President Wilson, a copy having just been received here.

This proclamation, which covers 15,000 acres in three portions in the plateau country between the Rio Grande and the Jemez mountains west of Santa Fe. The land includes that between the Rito de los Fríjoles and the Canada de Cochiti grant, including the Rito canyon with its cliff dwellings; the Painted Caves, the Stone Lions of Cochiti and the Stone Pines; an area north of the Indian Vili grant, a quarter of a square mile in extent, covering the Navajo ruins, an area of one square mile including the ruins of Tashkai and Otowi.

The president's proclamation is as follows:

Bandelier National Monument
Santa Fe National Forest
New Mexico
By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States, within the Santa Fe National Forest, in the State of New Mexico, are of unusual ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument;

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument all the tracts of land, in the State of New Mexico, shown as the Bandelier National Monument on the diagram forming a part thereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Santa Fe National Forest. The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Violence is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON,
(Signed) ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State

Sketch of Bandelier.
Adolph Francis Alfonso Bandelier was born at Bern, Switzerland, August 6, 1859. He was a son of a distinguished Swiss army officer. He came to New Mexico as a fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America to study the Pueblo ruins. This occupied his whole time from 1880 until 1883. He traversed on foot the entire Rio Grande valley and examined and surveyed all the villages sites and studied the historical traditions of the living Indians. He also explored on foot nearly all of New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico and Central America and his publications by the Institute are now the foundation for all students of these regions. And so he has come to be considered the world's foremost authority on Spanish-American prehistoric evidence. He died in Madrid, Spain, March 15, 1914. In passing it is interesting to note that the scene of Bandelier's famous novel "The Delight-Makers" is in the Canon Rito de los Fríjoles. Mrs. H. S. Ramsey of Santa Fe is a niece of this noted explorer.

Judge A. J. Abbott of the Rito was custodian of this area last summer and according to statements by Senator Don P. Johnston, he will be continued in the capacity of custodian.

Last fall, Judge Abbott planned a large shipment of fish, furnished by the Government, and the Forest Service already has plans under way for replacing the ladders to the different caves and repairing some of the trails. The service is also to establish telephone connection with the Abbott ranch.

FOREST SERVICE NOT IN CONTROVERSY, EXPLAINS

Superior Don P. Johnston of the Santa Fe National Forest in commenting today on the National Monument, took occasion to make it very

Late Scientist After Whom New National Monument Is Named



THE LATE ADOLPH BANDELIER.

clear that the Forest Service has not been opposing the National Park plan and believes that the acquisition of the monument will not hinder that movement. "We have not been talking part in any controversy in this connection," he said. "To recommend to the president the setting aside of a national monument is as far as our administrative machinery allows us to go and we can take no part in any situation among congressmen for or against the passage of a pending bill even if we should so desire. There has been an impression, however, that the forest service has been opposing the national park bill. This is incorrect."

The creation of the monument, opening the way to expenditure of government money in conservation, more visitors and more activity in the area of ancient ruins west of here, will make it even more necessary for this country to proceed at once to arrange for a new bridge across the river at Buckman. To fail to do so is deliberately closing the doors to the business.

BERLIN, DESPITE WAR'S STRENUOUSITY, REMAINS SPOTLESS TOWN OF EUROPE; AMERICA NOT HATED BY THE GERMANS

Scarcity of Horses and Autos Noticeable Effect of Conflict in Teuton Capital; Intimate Glimpse of War-Time Life by American Woman

Berlin, home of the German emperor, capital of the empire now struggling for its very existence while the Russian bear is gnawing on the outer frontier and the English lion roars on the west, and France's artillery thunders in the southwest, apparently is unmoved by the titanic struggle which has shaken Europe to its foundations. Berlin today is a city beautiful, a city peaceful, almost joyous; a city of delightful cafes and amusing cabaret shows; a city of comfortable hospitals and rest-giving parks; but above all, the spotless town of Europe.

So Mrs. Sylvia Ramsey, wife of a prominent American dentist of Berlin and sister of Attorney Melvin T. Dunaway, a fringe city, depicts Germany's capital where she has resided for the past fourteen years and to which she will return in a few days. Mrs. Ramsey has lived in Berlin throughout the present European war and she has found it about the cleanest spot in Europe.

"We feel the great struggle that is raging on all sides of us, it is true," she said today. "We feel it in the air, we read of it in the daily newspapers; we see moving pictures of the German army's camp. But we do not see anything more than pictures or hear more than reports. The boom of cannon, the shriek of shrapnel, the mad cheer of victory or the yell of despair is too far away to be heard. And the Berliners who have not been called to the colors so about their daily affairs with little more concern than before the war's outbreak."

"There is abundance of every kind of food and an abundance of healthy people to eat it, in Berlin. This talk of drafting all the veterans into the service is all foolishness. The City of Berlin is kept a spotless town today as of yore and the work of keeping it such falls largely on the men."

"But there is a tension in the capital of a country where in many homes have been brought into the shadow of death and it is to relieve this tension that the cafes are kept as lively as ever, and that the cabaret shows draw large crowds every night."

is heard with the clanking swords of officers on the pavement mingling with the strains of a brass band. The soldiers are marching to war, for the band is playing a martial air. We stand on the pavement and see these men—these brave fellows—leaving for the front probably to be killed. Some of the men make no attempt to conceal their thoughts of impending death. Their faces betray their sadness of heart at leaving home, family and loved ones. Others hear up so well that they took glad. We stand on the pavement seeing these men on their way to the trenches. Friends and relatives throw flowers to them; some hurl packages of cigarettes, pieces of tobacco and little cigars with ribbons around them. It is a parting, now. Yet there is a feeling of joy in many a German breast, for there goes another man to fight for fatherland!"

Americans Are Not Hated.
Mrs. Ramsey says reports of bitterness toward Americans for selling ammunition must be discounted. "The German emperor is not personally hostile to America," she said. "He admires America and the Americans. He likes the American people. If there has been hatred of Americans in any quarter it has been largely developed by the articles that appear in a few papers. There is one anti-American paper in Berlin published at night."

"But where the people of Berlin show animosity to Americans it is because they confuse English people with American people, both speaking the same language. Only German is allowed to be talked over the telephone because of the fear of spies. If you cannot speak German, and a pretty good German at that, 'Central' will cut off your conversation."

Horses and Motors Scarce.
While Berlin still has nearly all of the luxuries it enjoyed before the war, Mrs. Ramsey says there are two exceptions: horses and motor cars. "A horse will soon become so rare that it will be kept in a zoo," she declared. "There has been a lot of talk that the horse no longer figures in war; the days when men rode up and down like Napoleon on horse-

back, watching a battle are over. But the horse is in tremendous demand for pulling the great guns and is now safe to state that every horse in Germany has been pressed into service. In fact I have heard that the United States has also furnished many fine animals. The horse is already scarce in Europe, we do not know whether equestrians will have any mounts after the war.

"As regards the auto, it is much the same story. Every form of car had to be taken, the government paying the owners a good price for the machines. Another reason for the scarcity of motor cars in German cities is the value of gasoline. The use of gasoline except for military purposes is taboo. There are a few taxis running in Berlin today but they are run by a preparation called 'honol' and its odor is so disagreeable many people prefer walking. The trolley cars still run, the women serving as conductors, the men providing at the motors as of yore."

Mrs. Ramsey says that the rushing of troops from the west to the eastern front and back, which characterized the tactics of the Germans at the beginning of the great war still continues. Germany's spiderweb of railways furnishing remarkable transportation facilities. When a German leaves for the front he doesn't know how long he will be fighting France, England, Belgium or Russians. He may fight any or all of them, in a short space of time.

Food Regulations.
One of the direct results of the military occupation of Belgium is the reduction in the price of the Brussels grapes which heretofore were admitted to Germany under heavy duty. "The Berliners like these grapes," said Mrs. Ramsey, "and many poor people cannot eat them now."

That the food regulations, which have been exploited so much in the press, are merely another example of Germany's extraordinary foresight, is another declaration of Mrs. Ramsey. "The German government knows the address of every family in Berlin and the number of persons in that family," she said. "Tickets calling for a certain quantity of bread, regulated by the number of mouths to be fed, are distributed each week and you cannot purchase more bread than the tickets call for. That is all there is to it. We have found that our tickets call for more bread than we actually need. This talk of infants dying for lack of milk, and the appeals to America to send condemned milk by parcel post, strike me as absurd. There is plenty of milk and when milk does become scarce, the adults will be the first who will go without it. There has been an excellent substitute for milk—some kind of a white powder—which has been extensively used by those who like it."

Americans Miss Friends.
There is one remarkable difference in life in Berlin today, noticed at least by the English speaking colony and by certain musicians, artists and literary folk. Mrs. Ramsey explained it saying:

"When the war broke out, thousands of English and Canadians left Germany. But those who insisted on remaining in Berlin soon felt the war hand that had been felt in other capitals of Europe. Four thousand Englishmen and Canadians, who remained in Berlin, now are interned. Doubtless you have read that word 'interned' in your papers, but do you realize just what it means? It does not mean that these people must merely stay around Berlin and cannot leave Germany. It means that they are placed in a detention camp and held as prisoners of war. They cannot see their wives or children. None of us have seen these people, many of them personal friends, since the outbreak of the war. Among the 1,000 prisoners are famous musicians, scientists, one of them—artists, doctors, literary men, actors, golf experts. Few of them work; they are the guests of the government, but rather uninvited guests. They while away the time the best they can, give concerts, readings, shows, and some of them teach golf for a good salary. They learn to do work. One of them, Mr. Hennen, who was head of a music house in Berlin, is interned and he devotes his time to keeping the accounts of the camp. He would rather do that than be idle. Moreover, once in a while there is an opportunity to go into the city of Berlin to make purchases of supplies, although two German soldiers accompany the buyer and keep strict watch over him."

There is another camp for Russians not far from Berlin. They are kept prisoners by a novel arrangement, Mrs. Ramsey explained. There is a wire netting around the camp and two or three times a day this wire is heavily charged with electricity of sufficient voltage to kill anyone touching it. As the excitement when the current is turned on is long a secret from the prisoners, news of them so far has attempted to make a getaway.

KILLED BY FAN OF A WINDMILL.
Columbus, N. M., Feb. 14.—Benito Garcia, a Mexican about 44 years of age, was found dead at the fields of a ranch. Judge Peach was notified and he was summoned a jury and held an inquest. The jury returning a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death by a fall from a windmill tower. He had been offing the mill, and it is supposed that he was struck by one of the fans when the mill started to run. Garcia had been a foreman of Birchfield's for twenty years.

Students Lecture at Normal University

The department of education today received word from Dr. Frank H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University, that the school experiment of having students at the university give lectures as required to deliver extemporaneous speeches on "Patriotism."

Prospects For National Park Best For 17 Years

No Time to Lie Down With Victory Nearer Than Ever Before, Says Douglass; Advocates Want to Meet All Objections and Cooperate With all Organizations; the Park's the Thing

WHO FAVORS THE NATIONAL PARK.
Now let us recapitulate, speaking of course as to the creation of the Park, and not as to any particular bill or name.
Senator Catron and Fall are for it.
Representative Hernandez is neutral, but will be for it with the present prospects satisfied.
The Interior Department is not opposed to the Park.
The Agricultural Department is uncertain.
The General Land Office is not opposed to it.
The Indian Office is not opposed to it if the Pueblo Indians are protected.
The Indian Rights Association is for it with the clause of the bill of the 63rd Congress protecting the Pueblo Indians inserted.
The New Mexico Society of the American Archaeological Institute is for it.
The New Mexico Archaeological Society is for it.
The Southwestern Anthropological Society is for it.
The American Civic Association is for it.
The American Homestead Society is for it.
The New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs is for it.
The Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce is for it.
The National Park Association of New Mexico is for it.
Instead of asking for National Monuments, that no one wants, we should at once have an amended bill introduced in Congress that will fully protect all interests."

W. B. DOUGLASS.

Replying to a question as to the extent of the present National Forest laws: (2) Guarantee fuel, building material, and water to the nearby settler; (3) Protect the Pueblo Indians in their rights. Then go before congress with a bill that has no opposition. If we ever get it to a vote in congress it will pass.

National Monument Danger.
"The most serious danger is the disposition of the Agricultural Department to make small areas into national monuments, retaining the bulk of the ruins within their own forest. The department foresees that the project is older than the national forest, and that this area was only loaned to it to protect the ruins while the national park was maturing. We are only asking them to give us back our own."

No Police For Monuments.
"As I am informed, all national monuments will pass over to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department and that department at present has no money for the proper policing of the area of the proposed monuments, so that, however satisfactory the laws for the protection of monuments there is no means of enforcing them. Thus the ruins would be without the protection they now have. If the Interior Department and the Agricultural Department could get together and create one monument as a unit, embodying all of the desired features, and arrange for proper policing, at the same time protecting the settlers and the Indians in their rights, it might do as a makeshift while the Park fight goes on. But, after all, would it not be better to ask for what we really want, like the little girl who prayed, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

Any Name Acceptable.
"As to the name of the proposed park, personally I would accept any name. Certainly I would seem that the name should be suggestive to the visitor as to what he will see. It is wish to attract him. 'Cliff Cities' is no misnomer. The name was first used by Dr. Hewett in an article on Puye."

"What chiefly distinguishes these ruins from all others within the boundaries of the United States, and wherein they are the most wonderful, is the great concentration of aboriginal habitation, the dawn of evolution of our modern cities. They are indeed embryonic cities, but no one would expect to find an embryonic mayor, and an embryonic street car service. They probably had a system of government, somewhat similar to that of the present Indian pueblos. It seems hardly proper to speak of a name being unscientific. There is hardly animal, fower or tree that is called by its scientific name. The name 'Pajarito' would be far from scientific, as it is in no way connected with the scientific features. It is in no way a misnomer, excepting that a portion of the ruins are not near the canyon of that name. A portion of the Jemez plateau has been called the Pajarito plateau, and that is what suggests the name to some as the proper one for the park."

Wants to Co-Operate.
"As to opposition, in my letter to Governor McDonald last December I stated that the Catron bill could not be passed in its present form, as the Pueblo Indians were not protected. I asked an immediate amendment. Senator Fall said to let the bill stand as it is until reported on, and then amend it to meet the wishes of the various departments. The National Park Association is for the creation of the park, and not for any particular form of bill. So far as I know every one of the association is strongly for the School of American Archaeology in Santa Fe and wish to do everything possible to advance its interests. We are likewise for the University of New Mexico, and wish to see an endowment for a chair of Anthropology in that institution, with close cooperation with the park. The restrictive clause as to excavation was for the purpose of preventing specimens from the most important ruins being removed from the field of study, and thus in the interest of all educational institutions, whether they have the money to excavate or not. Far from hostile to the School of Archaeology, I was aided in the drafting of that clause by its best friends and arrangements were planned for the School's cooperation with the government. Certainly, however, the American Institute of Archaeology should be consulted, and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, as well as the Southwestern Anthropological and other scientific

bodies, whether local or otherwise, who would be interested in the Park. It is not fair to the Agricultural Department to say that they are opposed to the creation of this park. In reality I think such is not the case. I was at the forest service twice, and found them very much interested in the subject. They did not commit themselves as to their action, simply saying that they were considering the bill. The Interior Department has never been opposed to the park; nor is the General Land Office opposed to it."

BURNING FILM IN MOVIE THEATER AT SPRINGER CAUSE OF A DANGEROUS PANIC

Cool Heads Alone Prevent Tragedy After Scared Audience Makes Rush for Doors and House is Finally Emptied Quietly.

DEWING AISLES MUST BE WIDE ENOUGH FOR TWO

Springer, N. M., Feb. 14.—Only the cool-headedness of a number in the large audience at the moving picture show in the opera house here prevented a panic when one of the films caught fire, filling the room with a dense smoke. The burning film was thrown from the operating room to the floor below and the audience made a rush for the front and rear exits. Cool heads shouted, assure aisles, and the rush stopped, the people leaving quietly.

The accident, says the Colfax County Stockman, has led some people to remark that the opera house has not sufficient exits; that a large one should be provided on the north near the center of the audience room.

ONE ROW OF SEATS IS ORDERED REMOVED

Deming, N. M., Feb. 14.—The board of trustees of Deming has ordered the Hall Amusement company to remove one row of seats down the center aisle of the Princess theater, holding that the present aisle is too narrow to permit of rapid exit. "The board point out that this will make the aisle wide enough to permit two persons to walk abreast, all fire regulations as to movie houses requiring that all aisles must be this wide."

Man Who Tried To Kill Wife to Live in Spite of Cut Windpipe

Raton, N. M., Feb. 14.—Floyd Aragon, a Spanish-American resident of the Pecos country, is a prisoner at the county jail on the charge of attempted murder of his wife. The prisoner is suffering from a dangerous wound caused by an effort to end his own life by cutting his throat. The slash was sufficiently deep to sever the windpipe, but miraculously missed more vital parts, permitting the man to live.

Junior Promenade at State College

State College, N. M., Feb. 11.—The first annual junior promenade will be held at State College on Friday evening of February twenty-fifth. The affair is held annually during the month of February, and in each year in charge of the junior class.

The junior promenade is known as the one big dance of the year, and is the only formal affair of such nature. Many people from Las Cruces, El Paso, and from the Mesilla Valley, on this occasion, mingle with the students.

This year's affair promises to culminate all former ones in several ways. An excellent six-piece orchestra has been secured to furnish the music. The hard wood floor of the college gymnasium will be put in the best possible condition. The decorations will be very extensive and novel.

Many outside people are expected to attend the affair, and they will be welcomed by the students and faculty. The college is preparing to care for many who will visit at that time.

To Probe Story of Killing of Antelope

An anonymous letter received today by State Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca, from Estancia, states that a man living seven miles from the Torrance county seat has in his possession the hides of three antelope which he recently killed in the mountains, and that he has sold the meat. The name of the man is given. The letter bears no signature or any kind. An investigation will be made immediately by Mr. de Baca.